## GOVERNMENT ADVTS. NEW BOATS-REW CARS.

ROPUSALS FOR DATE AND MAY. DEFOT QUANTEMPLICATION OFFICE, CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

alse and delivered; at (pres) two mounts, put up of the ton.
Oars to be of a good merchantable quality, put up a bags of about two bushelf each.
Oars will be reserved by weight, at (23) thirty-two counts to the bushel.
Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the alvery to be made in the city of Washington in (28) twenty are days from the date; of the

PROPOSITA.

Proposite will be received for (500) five handred one of hay and upwards, and her (50,000) five handred one of hay and one was to upwards. The propositions of one and survards.

The propositions for the hay and one may be upon the control of the propositions be made, eath of distinct from an open proposition of the propositions of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the made in the name of a firm, fire manuscaped of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it. obsidered as use institution and a series will not be one adapting it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be one sidered, and an OATH OF ALLBSIANCE MUST ASSOCIATED IN THE SECOND reach reorestros.

opposite must be addressed to Co'onel D. H.

ser, Quartermaster U.S. Army, Washington,

and should be pisisty marked. Proposite for

Outside and Hay."

OUTSANTHE.

The shilly of the bidder to fill the contrast, should be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two exponsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantees must be thown by the official certificate of the elect of the leave of the leave. District Court, or of the United States District Attorney. exces District Court, or or the person when the bid-ret Attorney. Bidders must be present in person when the bid-ship proposals will not be consid

ered. Honds equal in amount to half the sum to be re-ceived on the contrast, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantees, will be required of the suc-easinal bidder upon signing the contract. As the bond mad secondary to contract, it will be occoming for the bidders to have their bondsman with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and teady" to be produced when the contract is claused.

therewith it the contract be awarded him, we are pre-become his securit'es.

All Case and Hay contracted for unser this adver-ment with be rigidly inspected, and such as dor t prove of a good sound merchantable quality will rejucted. a rejected.

Fayment to be made upon the completion of the notrace, or as soon thereafter as the Depot Quartanter shall be intended.

Any Informatity in the bid, or non-conformance in the terms of the advertisement, will ensure a rejection of the proposal. of the proposal.

o be saide at the Railroad Depot, or al
Government Wharves in the City of

r ing ton.

Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the parter of any or all bids that he may deem to D H. BUCKER,
Colonel and Depot Quartermaster

[No. 686.]

O YN O POIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S

O Proclamation, No. 688, for the offering of
operation of 4,00 too serve of land to Oregon.

It orders public sales in the Statz of Oragon, as

At the land office at Canada Orar, on the 6th of Cotober, 1962, of one handred and sifty-eight town ships and parts of townships herescore macfered, west of the Chesada Mountains, and within the dirict of lands subject to sale at Dragon City.

At the land office at Rosswung, on the lith of October, 1862, of one brundred and sifty-four townships an : parts of townships herescores moneyed to the Oscade Mountains, and within the district of lands subject to sale at Rossburg.

The lands will be offered with the usual exceptions of sales) sections, and with the usual exceptions of sales) sections. ool sections, so. rai lands are to be offered, such land early excepted and exciteded from sal-

of Longress.

asias will be kept open until the lands are all
, which is to be accomplished within two
and no longer; and no private entry of any
ands will be admitted until after the expira-

resks, and no numer; mean of the inter the expiraion of the two weeks.

Pre-emption claimants are required to cetablish
helr claims be the esticiaction of the proper Register
and Receiver, and make payment for the same on or
sefors the day appointed for the commencement or
the public sales, otherwise their claims will be for
hited.

Comm-seloner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LASE OFFICE, June 10, 1862.

Nota.—Under the regulations of the Department,
as herefolders as in now seisting, no payment can be
made for advertising produmentons, except to such
publishers as are specially author seld to public by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 18—w18w

[Star]

PHOPONALS from Dealers and Millers are in test till the 5th day of September, 1862, for fur-ning Flour to the Subsistence Department, know-No. 2 Extra. Sakery in this city.

It is destrout to make a contract sor 20,000 barrels, should, however, any person desire to turnish a less cuntity, he will state the precise number of barrels as his bid.

The contractor will he

in his bid.

The contractor will be required to farnish about but betries daily, ustil the contract is filled.

No dur will be received which does not come up to the standard at the Government inspection, madjust before the purchase.

The floar to be delivered at the Railroad Depot in Weshing on, or any of the Warehouses in George tows, b. C.

The Floar to be put in new barrels and head lined.

lined foremment seerves the right to reject any bid for any truper come. No bids will be received from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contract. Iniders must be present in person to respond to their bid.

The eath of allegiance must accompany each Firms making bids should state the names of the parties interaction.
P-ymant to be made in Treasury notes, and the
bids to be directed to Colonal a. Hackwith, A. D. C.,
and C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. U., and ender ed
"Proposals for Four."

OTICM. NEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 18th of S. pt-mber, 1864, for farathing the Subsistence Department 400 tone of Hay.

The Hay to be dilivered before the 5th of October.
At least three bundred tone of said hay must be in baies, the remainder need not necessarily be baied.
Bit dere must state in their bids the price per 100 libs, at which they will turnish the Hay.

To be weighted at Washington, at the expense of of the contractor, and to be delivered at the Monnient Cartle Yard.

Firms making bids must state the name of all the parties interested.

Firms maxing one measure are amount of particle intrested.
Payments to be made in Treasury notes, and bids to be directed to Colonel A. Bacawirz, A. D. C. and C. B., U. B. A., and endorsed " Proposals for 184".

WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUHWEST. 10 CIVILIANS, OFFICERS, BANDS-MEN,

THE BALTIMORE AND ONIO BAILHOAD are running through passenger trains from Wash region to the Other river, without change of, carried that the contract of the

CLOSEE CONNECTIONS.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

AND QUICKERTIME.

This is the only route that the ske baggage from Washington city to the west Toketa good until used, and passengers have the privilege of laying over at any point on the route.

Passengers presenting tickets by this route, save the dairs and expesses of timestone transfer.

REMEMBER THE ONLY OFFICE to procure tickets, is the depot of the B a O R E Baggage isodayed at any hour during the day, and no charge jor handling baggage.

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FOR BOSTOR.

WEW LONDON, HORWICH, and WORCESTEE (Sundays Recopted)

(Sundays Remedied.)
At 6 O'clock, P. M.,
2200
PIER 59 H. R., FOOT OF VASTRY STREET,
The new and magnificant stemmer CITY OF BOSTOSS, Wm. Wilson, community, from New York— Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Mitgadays; and from
New London — Homilays, Wolfredays; and form
New London — Homilays, Wolfredays; and Fri The may and magnificent common CITY OF NEW YORK, Thomas G. Owned; commander, from Rev Tort. Mandays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Rew London. Tanedays, Thursdays, and Saint.

New London - Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Salasand Salas two how steamers have been built organish;
Their two how steamers have been built organish;
for this regain, with all modern improvement, in
olisting Water Tight Compartment, and are the
only sfeasificary were built for Long Intain Sound,
with this great life preserving improvement.
Conductors accompany the etaments on the way.
Fracingers protect from New London Dimetically of arrival of steament, by Rayress Train to
Souton, Worcouler, Lewell, Lawrence, Triphburg
Statina, Concool, the White Humanism, set.
Transactors returning from Senton bases the Depart
of this Sinkin and Worcounts Missing at these
Worcouler 7 F. H., Arriving at New London 5 to
T. H.

Wordster 7 F. M., arriving in the Collection of the P. H.
Freight taken at the Lowest Estes, and delivered in Section early the name day.
Since Bookes in allymidiane can be had on board statement, or at the Baston or How York edices, in advance.

E. S. M.A.R.T.N. Agent.

Bry—if For P., E. B.

CLAIME AGAINST the UNITED STATES

FIRLEY BIGGER, (late Register of the U. s.

FIRLEY BIGGER, (late Register of the U. s.

Freezry) and CHARLES E. BRIMER, Consellors at Law, will devote their entire attestion to
the prosecution and settlement of demands against the United States, growing out of the present war,
including the Associate and Usaims of States, Con

tractors, and Disburring Officers; applications for

the retermine of property lifegally sessed or ea
tured, and for compensation for the use on private

property for Gevernment purposes, and for damage

for the injury of such property by the army: to

military pay, pensions, and Dounty lands; and ion

distributive shares of monies payable at the Trea

mry and due to rue bourtractors and others.

Tasy will sike give legal advice to claimants, con
tractors, and to unprobessional agents in littigates

same; and prepare written arguments when desired

With Mon-resident Agents who may send than

latins, an equitable division of commissions will be

made.

With Non-resident Agents who may be assess, an equitable division of commissions will be becaused an equitable division of commission of man and romptly remitted for a commission of from a nail it two and a half per cent -depending on the amount; and negotiations with the Department conducted on moderate terms.

By prompt attention, moderate charges, song experience, and a minute knowledge of the et law, requisitions, rules and presedents, governing this has of business at the Departments, they hope to render their services useful to claimants and oubtit outlier their services useful to claimants and oubtit.

MAN OF CHRISTON IN THE PERSONNEL TO SHAPE OF THE PERSONNEL THE PERSONNEL

FOR AQUIA OREEK. On and after Monday, July Siet, the steamer KEY.
PORT will leave her wharf foot of Seventh serves,
at 8 o'clock a m., for again Creek, stopping ReAleganeria, and all intermediate landings Returning, will leave Aquin Creek at 4 p. m., arriving at Washington at 1% p m. For freight or pasmay, apply on board, or me the wharf, of wm. B. SNOW, Agent.

NOTICE TO EXCURSIONING Parties withing to observe the KEYPORT for Most-light Excertions, will apply on board, or of the Agent, at the foot of Seventh etrest, between the locurs of s. m. and b n. m. we are prepared to accommodale parties to Glymont for day exameona. Leaving and returning at our regular hours.

13 24—17 WM R. SHOW, Agent.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The undersigned commenced, in the menth of mber, 1860, the publication December, 1860, the publication, in this city, a weekly newspaper, oa.led the *National Repu* 

by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

daily National Republican, with the exception of local news not interesting to country sub-It will give full reports of the proceedings

Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It centains all the news of the day, foreign

and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will receive special attention, and, in all respect the effort will be made to establish the character of the Malional Republican as a Family

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attentional be paid to furnishing the readers of the ders of th National Republican with full, and especially with accounts, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

ing the Administration of Mr. Idnools.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and trict of Columbia, or in the vicinity of the little believed that recent events have opened to the believed that recent experient subere of useful such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Repub-lican principles will explode the misrepresen-tations which have made those principles a distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here, and in this vicinity that the projectors of the National Republicant hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss natio politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from pairtotic duty by TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year......\$3.00 Three copies, one year..... 5.00 Pive copies, one year..... 7.00 One copy, six months..... Lor Three copies, six months...... 2.50 Pive copies, six months ..... 3.50 Ten copies, six months...... 6.00 Payments always in advance.

When a Club of subscribers has been for warded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the sub-scribers to a Club should receive their papers

risk. Large amounts can be remitted in Treas nry notes, or drafts on Boston, New York Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amount in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address W. J. MURTAGH & OO, Washington, D. G.

AF THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN IS published every morning, (Sundays excepted.) at the following rates:

DEPOT GUANTESSACES OFFISH.

COPER OF 18th and G streets.

COPER OF 18th and G streets.

ERALED PROPORAL Will be received at this Office until WEIDNEADAT, the roth day of Saystessaces, it is ordered at the contract at the order of the contract at the order of the proporation of which the order of the contract of o

A RTILLER, and tree from an appear of the ball, and tree from an appear of the ball of the ball, and the ball of the ball, four one of barne, and to weight so less that 1,000 pen ide.

The full terms and personal residence of the ball, and the ball of the ball, and the ball of the ball, and the ball,

ing it.

Proposals from distoyal parties will not be considered and an outh of allegismon must accompany seed

responses from classes purpose used not a constant, and its outh of allegismon must accompany seek products.

Seeponders, and the seek power, density whether the bid is for Cavally or a reliefley horses, and for no case must be the best few the the same pages.

The products without to propose the both classes he may be the same that the propose of the same than the proposed by the same thing so order came to only other proposed by the same thing so order came to only other proposed by the same thing so order came to only other proposed by the same thing so order came to proposed by the same thing so of the proposed by the same thing so the proposed by the same thing so the proposed by the same thing the proposed by the same thing the proposed by two responsible parameter. GUAK NATES.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contrast, should it be awareded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible parameters.

But the guarantee.

The transfer of the guarantee of the disrk of the search district court or of the United State district allors.

Bidder must be no case in account when the bids.

nown district court or or the water at torary.

Aliders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered opened, or their proposals will not be considered opened.

Bidders must be present in person when are opened, or that: proposale will not be considered.

Bonde, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, sigmed by the contractor and both of his guaractors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be moreovery is bidders to have their bondemen with them, or to have bonds signed in uniterpation an ready to be produced when the contract is signed Blanks for bonds one be provered upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter or by talegraph.

or by telegraph.

We—, of the county of —, and State of of \_, and \_, of the county of \_, and state of \_, and \_, of the county of \_, and state of \_, and \_, of the county of \_, and state of \_, and \_, of the county of \_, and state of \_, and \_, of \_, and \_, of \_, and \_, of \_, of

(To this suarantee must be appended the oficial certificate above mentioned)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, ac.

All hore contrasted for master this detertiaement will be subjected to a light inappettor, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected. Ho more will be received.

The horeas must be delivered in this city on or before MONDAY, the six day of Oxfore, and no electron of time will be grained on any pretext.

Payment to be made upon the completion of caches the contrast, so as soon thereafter as the Legod Quarter and the contrast, so as soon thereafter as the Legod Quarter and the contrast of the proposal.

The Uvatar Horses will be awarded in lots of (Ré) two hundred each, and the Antialina Bornes in lots of (Sido) two hundred each, and the Antialina Bornes in lots of (Sido) two hundred and fifty coch, unless the Depot Quartermaster should deem it or the in secret of the Government to vary the number.

The Liv pot Quartermater reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Oxional and Decot Genetic maters.

WHOLESALS AND RETAIL GROCER

The subscriber, having recently completed the receton of his new building, on the site of his former premises, (destroyed by five some time since) has just to call the attention of his old friends and the public generally to the fact, and to remine them of his ability to serve them in all branches of the GENERAL GROCERY TRADE.

naving simple room and increased facilities to brane or bust-sea. He has recently returned from the various North ra markets, where he has carefully selected a conplets stock of
EVERY AHING REQUISITS FOR A FIRM
FAMILY OROCERY,
and, having purchased exclusively for cash, can offer
peculiar maducements, both as to gifte and quality.
His stock of Fine Tens, Wines, Liquors, Sugars of

His stock of Fine 1 see, which, and the stock of Fine 1 see, which, and Bye Whisky.
Bourbon, Mosongsheis, and Rye Whisky.
Fruits, Mustrid, Senses, Wooden Ware, &c.
Are of the best description, and all adapted to the rade of Washington.
JESSE B. WILSON,

ashington. JESSE B. WILSON, No. 397 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh sic., south side.

NEW VOREE & XOMEBIOSE HAS MEET,

NEW VOREE & XOMEBIOSE HAS MEET,

SHOT The trest, near Maryland ave., Island
WM PATEN respectfully informs the public that
has become sole preprietor of the celebrated astablishment istaly owned by his father, and will be
appy to supply all orders, with the summet dispaych,
happy to supply all orders, with the summet dispaych,
at prices in accordance with the times. The quality
of our articles is not to be axedled. Butlers suppiled on liberal terms.

Again we come te'ors you, Our banner is unfuried. While our customers are flooking From all quarters of the world. For our Bread, our Cake, and Pastrier, And they come so last upon us, That we scarce know what to do.

Our bakers have been busy
From early morn till hight,
While our stock of flour is was
But this gives us delight. For "quick raise and small prudts,"
Is the motio of our store,
and if you purchase cope from us,
You will surely purchase more.

And also that the beraids
Will proof am from North to South
That the "Bread and Cake of Pales"
Enters everybody's Mouth !"
Inly 17—2m

MANHOOD LOST: HOW RESTORED Just Published, in a Scaled Breelige. Price Bin Conts.

Just Published, in a Scaled Bresiege. Price Bit Limit.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATment, and Dersical Core of Spermatorrhoas, or Santoni Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, pagual Pe
oility, and impediments to Marriage generally.
Nervousess, Consumption, Epitapys and Pitz, Medtal and Physical Independity, resulting from SeiAbuse, ho. By Scow. J. Couvanwatt, M. D., author
or the Gross Bock, Ac.

"A Boom to Thomasands of Sufferers,"
Sout mader seal, in a plain envelope, to any address,
post pasis, on receipt of six cents, or two postage
stamps, by
Dr. Odi. J. C. K.L.INE.

127 Bowery, New York,
aug 1—Smifdaw
Post Office Box, 4,58. aug 1--amifdaw Po FEB. 9, 1884

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY, he shortest, quickest, and best route from Balu more to the On and after Sunday, Feb'y v, 1863, Passenger Frains will arrive and depart from Calvert Station is follows:

iuffale says.

Pittsburg and Harrisburg Expession. 6.50 P. M.

The S.A. M. Train from Washington connects with
the 8.25 A. M. Train from Baltimore for the Wast,
and for Bughlo, Kimirs, Rochester, Dunkirt, Canandaigus, and Siagars Falls, and for New York
Oity.

The 11 A. M. Train from Seltimore, to West, North
and Northwest, and Elmira and Bughle and Ro
chaster.

the S. 10 F. M. Train from Baltimore, to Weet, Neeth and Northwest, and Kimira and Buffale and Rodhatter.

The 4.00 F. M. Prain from Washington consectwith the 4.50 F. M. Prain from Washington consectswith the 4.50 F. M. Train from Haltimore for Fittedry, Harrisburg, and the Weet, and is a direct one assets for Lebanon, Reston, Allentown, and Rew York, via Chestral Haltenore of Chew Jersey.

Tory, this pouts to New York.

Age The Santy Train is esting Haltimore on Sunday is the S.M. F. M. Train, for Harrisburg, Fittsburg. Obseque and the Weet.

The only Train is riving in Haltimore on Renday is the S.M. A. M. Train.

J. N. Dubarkey, Supplementary, Supplement

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Emancipation in the Border States.

Below we give two Important door border dutes. The first left report last before the Legislature of Kentachy, by Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe, opposing the President's plan of smanroun, opposing as Francis pind of eman-oripation, and presenting the arguments of the stavelloiders against the manure; the second is a speech of Senator Hasiferson, of Missouri, strongly commending the President's echeme and showing why emancipation is a necessity These conflicting views, representing the senti-ments of the emandipationisis and the pro-sis-very men, give a fair indication of the femper of the border States.

REPORT AGAINST EMANCIPATION.

REPORT AGAINST EMANGIPATION.

RR. WOLFE'S BEFORT TO THE RESTORKY LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky have had under counsideration the resolution proposed by the President of the United States to the Congress, for their adoption, on the 6th day of March, 1851, recommending "that the United States ought to cooperate with any State witho may adopt a gradual abolishment of slawery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the Inconventences, public and private, produced by such change of system;" and also the resolution adopted by Congress in purmaneas of evid resolution; and we deem it due to that high functionary, and to our conditionate, that we should adopted by Congress in purmanasof said resolution; and we deem it due to that high functionary, and to our constituents, that we should
make known the views we entertain of the important subject involved in his recommendation. We do not doubt that the Legislature
has the power to provide by law for the emanipation of the slaves in this Commonwealth:
"All legislative power of the State is vested in
the legislative power of the State is vested in
the legislative power of the State is vested in
the legislative power in the Government,
subject to no restraints, except such as are imposed by the fundamental law, its own wisdom
and responsibilities." The only restriction
upon the legislative power in regard to the
emanolipation of slaves may be found in article
ten, section fine, of the Constitution of Kentucky. It provides thus: "The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for
the emanolipation of slaves without the consent
of their owners, or without paying their owners,
previous to such emancipation, a full equivatext in money for the alaves to smancipated,
and providing for their removal from the
Slata."

The President of the United States and a
majority of the Congress propose to the people
of Kentucky to adopt a soheme of gradual
emancipation. It is not claimed by the President that Congress has the constitutional right
to abolish slavery in Kastucky. The right to

emanospation. It is not claimed by the re-dent that Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in Kentucky. The right to emancipate the slave is admitted by him to be exclusively within the power of the State au-thority. The measure is, however, tirged by the President with all the earnestness which of the axisting insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, or that all the slave States, north of such parts, will then say, "The Union for which we have strugglet being already gone, we now obcose to go with them." And to deprive them of such a hope the President urges the scheme of initiating gradual emanolpation, and thus substantially ending the war. The President, in his address to the representatives in Congress from the border slave States, on the lath July last, urges also the additional reason, that if the scheme proposed by him be not adopted by the border States, slavery will be extinguished by the necessary locidents of the war. He says if the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sconer attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have not-ting valuable in lieu of it. Two reasons are thus urged upon us to adopt the scheme. The one, that the war will be thereby substantially ended; and second, that if not adopted the institution of slavery will be extinguished by the necessary incidents of the war. We believe that if a majority of the slaveholders of Kentucky could be convinced that the Union, as it was, could be restored by a sacrifice of the value of the slaveholders of Kentucky could be convinced that the Union, as it was, could be restored by a sacrifice of the value of the slaveholders of Kentucky could be cheerfully made.

According to the census of 1850, Kentucky

way, could be restored by a sacrifice of the value of the slaves within the State, that the sacrifice would be cheerfully made.

According to the census of 1850, Kentucky has two bundred and twenty five thousand four hundred and ninety slaves. Their value is at least one hundred millions. The people of this Commonwealth would willingly make that oon tribution to re-establish the Union. They know no escribes short of an entire abandeement of their constitutional rights, which they would not make for a holy an ebject. They relemn by believe what they have so often peoclaimed, that the union of the State, based upon the Constitution, is seemed in the enjoyment of the priceless biessings of freedom. They wor ship, they adore the great work of their fathers it reared for them a Union and a Constitution which, together, secured to the people the most beneficent and the freest Government ever erected by man—a Government which impart ed to the people a measure of happiness which had never before been vouchesfed to any nation.

But devoted as we are to the Union we do

had never before been rouchasted to any nation.

But, devoted as we are to the Union, we do not feel that our loyalty demands at our hands the adoption of the measure proposed. We do not agree with the President that the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the border States would bring about a speedy termination of the war. Unhappily for our country, the dominant party in the Congress of the United States are bent on the desirned on the Union. No curse which the direct enemy of our country could have imposed would, in our opinion, have borne more bitter fruits than the action of that party has produced. We have viewed with alarm the rapid strides which the dominant party in Congress has made toward the prostre tion of every guaranty which the Constitution provides for the dearest rights of the people. They have endeavored, through the instrumentality of the kizecultre and Congress, to strip the people of the disaffected States of their property; they have passed condiscation bills, in auter violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution; they have sought to take away from those people their State governments, and reduce them to a state of territorial vassalage; they have deglared their purposes to free the slaves of the robel States, and elevate them to an equality with the white man; they have declared that the war should be proceented until slavery shall be swept from the entire land; they probalem that they are against restoration of the Union unless slavery is abolished. The people of Kentucky justif feel horror and alarm at the enuroisation of such doctrines. They will oppose them by all peaceable means, and if the time shall come when the counsel of treason shall no longer to be heeded, when the barriers exceeded by the Constitution shall no longer slived protection, then will Kentucky rise up as one man and sacrifice the property, and, if need he, the lives of her children, in defining the time of that Constitution under which alone upon the country in the constitution alone. on. But, devoted as we are to the Union, we d

y that party, that the question of slavery is he cause of the war. Disappointed simbilities revealing just of office and power, produced to Blavery was but the preject for the execu-

growling tust of once and power, produced it. "Blavery was but the present for the execution of a purpose long nourshed to overthrow the Government. Holding these views, we but sobe the voice of the loyal citizens of Kentucky when we declare that the action of the last Congress was a treacherous and fingrant violation of plighted faith, for they solemnly awarred, in the resolution which they voted for at the commencement of the rebellion, "that the war should not be waged in any spirit of opposition, or purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of any of the States, free or slave, but to defend and maletain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." This resolution was voted for by that very party whose avowed purpose now is to ware a war of externionalic avaination and the content.

that very party whose around purpose now is to wage a war of extermination against the rights of the slaveholder, to destroy the sove-reignty of the diseffected States, and forfeit the regary or one emergenced States, and forfelt the property of the people now and forever to the Government, whose powers are bound, tied and restricted by the Constitution from which it derived vitality, and to which every power it rightfully exerts owes its existence and sup-

it derived vitality, and to which every power is rightfully exerts owes its existence and support.

Kentucky is for the Union as it was. She took up arms to sests its restoring it to a constitutional basis, and she will sever lay them down until she finds that the lives of her sons are to be sacrificed for the destruction, and not for the preservation, of a constitutional Union. Kentucky boasts not of what she has done in the sacred cause of the Union. The world knows it. History will record it. This much, however, we will say: that if the desolate habitations, fields laid waste; if the marder of helpless woman and children; if all this calamily suffered by her people; if, more than all else, if the blood of the noblest of her youth poured out in torients on many a stricken field of this intestine war, affords evidence of her loyalty to the great and good Government, which was her pride and her shield—then, indeed, may she claim to be heard and hoeded to this and hour of national humiliation.

We are of opinion that the gradual sman cipation of the slaves of Kentucky would but excite the people of the disaffected States to

We are of opinion that the gradual emacipation of the slaves of Kentucky would but excite the people of the disaffected States to still greater exertion to overthrow the Government. Armies powerful enough to crush the rebellion are what is needed. The United States have all the means necessary to attain that end. The population of these States exceeds fivefold that of the States in rebellion, and their other resources are correspondingly great.

great.

Kentucky is opposed to a division of the Union. She sees nothing following a permanent destruction of the Union but an endiess night of despotism. She wants no new Union, such as abolitionists and radical Republicans desire. She wants the Union founded by our fashers and based upon the Coostitution, which secured to all the States justice and equality; and she will have none other.

We cannot close this subject without referring again to the address of the President to the representatives in Courres from the borther persentatives in the course of the President to the persentative in Courres from the borther persentative in Courres from the borther persentative in Courres from the persentative in the course from the persentative in the course of the persentative in the course of the persentative in the persentative in the course of the persentative in the perse

the representatives in Congress from the bor der States on the 14th July last. He says : " inited, are none too strong. An instance of its known to you. General Hunter is an bonest man. He was, and I hope still is, not triend, valued him none the less for his agreeing

I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general with that all men, every where, could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I reputiated the proclaimation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in reputiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whore support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is in creasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can retieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in the important point."

There is but one meaning which can be reasonably given to that portion of the President's address, and it is this: that the abolitionist and the radical Republicans are dissatisfied, if not offended, at the President's repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation freeing all slaves within certain States, and that the pressure which is now upon him proceeds from that quarter. We hear willing testimony to the patriotic exertion which President Lincoln has made, and is now making, to break down the rebailion and restore the Union. He is called upon to discharge the duties of his high office and difficulties which might well have appalled the heart of Washington or Jackson; and every certain States, and that the pressure which is now upon him proceeds from that quarier. We bear willing testimony to the particole exertion which President Lincoln has made, and is now making, to break down the rebailton and restores the Union. He is called upon to discharge the duties of his high office amid diffeoutities which might well have appalled the beart of Washington or Jackson; and every true lover of his country will sustain him in his exalted object. When, then, the enemies of the country—the abolitionists and radical Republicans—threaten to withdraw from him their support; when they preas him to lend his aid to the extinction of slavery in the border lave blates, we declare our confident hetief that it would redound to the best interests of our two-thirds, at most, of the number of over two-thirds, at most, of the number of

present exigency. He said:

THE WAR AND FR REMEDT.

It is the contest of the rich against the poor—the war of privilege seeking superiority over the worth and digality of labor. And strange as it may be, the intended victims of this gigantic scheme are made the lostruments of its success. Whilst pouring out their blood to prevent the elevation of the tagger to a level with themselves, that blood but enlarges the crimoson stream that apparates them from the selfish lords who now command their services. Deliaded into the belief that they light to prevent the liberation of the African slave, each blow they strike but rived the chains of social slavery upon their own unworthy limb.

Then to recapitulate, these truths are self-evident:

evident: lst. We are in the midst of a war which

love of country, and whose zeal in behalf of a single right was mistaken for the essence of patriotism.

It is the duty of somebody to speak plainly in regard to this question, and to warn the people of Missouri against the dangers of our trootion. We gained nothing in the beginning by closing our ears against the thunders of the distant storm. Now that the storm is upon us, we can gain nothing by closing our eyes against the glare of the thunderbolt, or attempting to shelter ourselves from the rage of the hurricane. The dreaf realities of the strike are now upon us, and the counsels of the timid are no langer needed for the safety of the nation.

HOW THE RESILION SHOULD HAVE SEED.

This rebellion should have been stricken in its infancy. The members of the South Carolina convention that first convened for the purpose of secession, should have been selsed and hung. The rebels who bossied of their treason on the floors of Congress should have been in carocrated at the moment. The power of the Government should have been made matifest in the beginning, and thus thoseands of innocut men would have been spared the tortures of death on the hattle-died. The weaping of widows and the suffering of childree, following in the train of the unnecessary war, would have been unknown in the land. Looking base been unknown in the land. Looking how do not be suffering of childree, following the train of the unnecessary war, would have been unknown in the land. Looking how do not be suffering of childree, following the train of the unnecessary war, would have been unknown in the land. Looking how do not seen a seal and the suffering of childree, following the train of the unnecessary war, would have been unknown in the land. Looking how do not seen a seal and the suffering of childree, following the train of the unnecessary war, would have been unknown in the land. Looking how do not seen and the suffering of childree, following the suffering of childree, following the suffering of childree, following the suffering of childree,

Boe every stare and every dollar's worth of property in America to accomplish their ends. ADVANTAGES OF MANCIPATION.

But, in considering this subject of gradual emascipation, there is an important fact that should not be neglected. It is this that should a gradual system be adopted, the slave to be paid for when manustitud, there is danger, if the war continue, that the institution may be entirely destroyed before the day of payment, and the people would receive nothing in its stead. This fact constitutes a strong argument in favor of immediate emascipation and payment at present. Under existing circumstances, were I to consult my own views as to the best interests of the people of Missouri, I would receive the money and emancipate at once.

states, we declare our confident betief that it would redound to the best interests of our country if the President made issue with that recommendation that the president made issue with that party, whose career of late has developed not measure that was not fraught with evil. Let that party withdraw from his support. They measures will ultimately drive them. As if of Kentucky, she will stand by the President and the Countries of the South—the position to which their measures will ultimately drive them. As if of Kentucky, she will stand by the President so long as he stands by the Union and the Countries of the South—the position to which their measures will ultimately drive them. As if of Kentucky, she will stand by the President so long as he stands by the Union and the Countries of the stands by the Union and the Countries of the stands by the Union and the Countries of the South—the position to stitution. He has thus far performed his part as became the successor of the great Washing ton, and Kentucky will sustain him, should it exhaus the research of gradual emancipation of saves in the boly work.

SPEECH IN FAVOR OF EMANCIPATION.

SENATOR HENDERSON'S STEECH AT HANNIBAL.

Senator Henderson made an address at Han nibal, Missouri, on the 19th of August, before a mass meeting. He reviewed the whole ground in controversy, and suggested the policy which should be taken by Missouri in the present exigency. He said:

THE WAR AND ITS REMEDY.

It is the contest of the rich against the poor—the wort and digality of labor. And stranges as it may be, the intended viotines of this gignatic solution of the United States, who, in lower thanks of the particular of the United States, who, in lower thanks of the particular of the United States, the united states in the State State States and the proved to be disloyed, and in case and the provided provides

ginning of sudiese wars, in which Misconti, from her geographical position, must always be the greater sufferer.

5th. If the Union is to be restored, it must be speedily restored, or universal backrupter will be fait throughout the mation, as it is about to be leit in Miscouri.

6th. It is the duty of the people of this State, regardless of the past, to examine the present and provide for the future, taking and course is many conduce to the preservation of the Union, while at the same time it promotes the Union, while at the same time it promotes the true interests, the peace and welfare or or own ottissen in this Bate.

Fellow-ciliaens, in this period of deep distress—when dread uncertainty daily hangs over the lift and property of every man in the State; when the Government ball the fact seed to the second is, no greater degree of excite them are in imminent danger of devirtuoties, when personal liberty son searcely be guarded beneath the shield of the Constitution; when the torord of rebellion is being touched to our dwellings, and santes barbarity rine riot through the land; whose foreign nations lasted the freedom's richest boundary wars stand near, threatening to advance amid the rulas of a cone great and prospectus and the reliance of the past should be be beauted to the happiness of man or the peace of the male of the past should be despited or rejoiced that tends to the happiness of man or the peace of the middle of treason, its blood on the sakirus of its professed friends, whose lives of elevation and the sakirus of its professed friends, whose lives of early as the state of patriotiem.

It is the duty of somebody to speak plainly in regard to this question, and to warn the professed to the projection of whice its of the professed friends, whose lives of early as the fact of the professed friends, whose lives of early as the fact of the professed friends, whose lives of early as the fact of the professed friends, whose lives of early as the fact of the professed friends, whose lives of early as the

pretext of securing a right which nobody de-nied. Every one shrank from the discussion of slavery, and tacitly admitted the exorbitant pretensions of men who had resolved to sacri-

nce. But the advantages of gradual over immediate

writing to admit their disloyalty.

THE FRESHEST'S PROPOSITION.

The President of the United States, who, in my suggment, is sincerely the tried friend so the border States, seeing the danger to which the institution of slavery was exposed, and finding it exceedingly difficult to protect it against the growing prejudices of the times, as well as the shrasions of the conflict, submitted in March last a proposition to Congress, by which compensation could be secured to the slavebolders of our States, and all cause of complaint against the Government might be removed.

THE POLICY OF MISSOURI. THE POLICE OF MISSOURI.

range of the continue and the midst of a war which threatens to continue until rebellion shall be to crushed by force, or the Union shall be destroyed. Conciliation is out of the question.

2.1. That rebellion, against our wishes, was in augurated by a band of selfish conspirators, who have but little sympaiby with the republican ideas which lie at the foundation of our Gorgress the appropriation would have been made, and the muney placed to the credit of Missouri. The people of the State would for the soil of Missouri must inevitably end in the distruction of every material interest in the State.

4th. The destruction of the Union, though it may bring temporary peace, will prove the be
that are in danger of configuration, for our

(From the Bangor Whig.) THE EMPTY SLREVE.

[inscribed to Gen. Boward, of Maine, who

BY DAVID BAREER

By the moon's pale light to a garing throng, Let me tell one tale, let me sing one song; 'The a tale devoid of an aim or plan, 'The a simple song of a one arm man. 'The simple song of a one arm man. Till this very hour I could ne'er believe What a tell-tale thing is an empty sieeve. What a weird, queer thing is an empty sieeve.

It tells of a battle field of gore-

It tells of a battle-field of goraOf the salve's class—of the cannon's roar—
Of the deadly charge—of the hugie's note—
Of a gurging sound in a foreman's threat—
Of the whizing grape—of the flery shell—
Of a seene which mimos the scenes of hell.
Till this very hour would you e'er believe
What a tell tale thing is an empty sleeve—
What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve

slave.
To the top of the skies let us all then heave
One proud huzza for the empty sleeve—

A LITTLE HEAVY. — C —, good soul, after taking all the little comforts he could afford to give to the wounded soldiers, went into the hospital for the fortieth time, the o.her day, with his mite, consisting of several papers of fine-out chewing tobacco, Solace for the wound-

"Where?"
"Well, to tell you the truth, it's pretty well scattered. First, there is a bullet in my right arm; they han't day that out yet. Then there's one near my thigh—it's sticking in yet; one in my leg—hit the bone; that fellow hards. —one through my left hand—that fellout. And I tell you what, friend, with all this lead in me. I felt, ginrally speaking, a title heavy all over."

C.— lightened his woes with a double quantity of Sales.

A Case or Carsculation.—A reverend maste A Case of Caraculting.—A reverend master was lately endeavoring to enforce upon his contraband the truth of the miracles of the Bible. The poor darkey submitted with a proper bundity to the revitals and explanations of his teacher, making but one assewer to all, "masses b'leve 'em, I b'leve 'em," though be healtated a little at the story of Jonah. But when the wondrous escape of Shadrach, Mexhack, and Abeduego was reconnect, it was too much for his weak understanding.

"What! not burn he toe "" No."

" What! not burn he toe " No."
" No. " No. " No."
" No." says Cuffee, " 1 no b'ieve him—nor de fish story nelder."

"That Last Direc."—Many reasons have been as igoed for the Chivalry's determining to die in that last ditch. One William Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Encharbus, in Antony and Cleopatra, the best reason we have yet seen. 'Tis thus: " I will go seek Some ditch wherein to die; THE FOUL BEST FITS MY LATTER VART OF LIFE.

[Continental Monthly LEGAL TENDER.—The law regulating the pay

LEGAL TENDER.—The law regnissing the payment of debts with coin provides that the following coins shall be legal tender:

1. All gold coins at their respective values for debts of any amount.

2. The ball dollar, quarter dollar, hall dime, and dime, at their respective values, for d-bts of any amount values they dollar.

of any amount under five dollars.

Three cant pleces, for debts of any amount under five dollars.

Three cant pleces, for debts of any amount under 30 cents; and

4. One cant all 4. One cent pieces, for debts of any amount

By the law of Congress, passed some four or five years ago, gold was made the legal tender for large amounts.

Nacest, the daughter of Edoon, was five hun dred and eighty years old when she was mar-ried. Courage, ladies: "There never was a goose so grey, But some day, soon or late, An honest gander came that way And took her for his mate."

BARK OF COMMERCES, GREVING W. S. For the occuration of the holders in this city, notes of the above Hank will be redessmed at our counter, in United States Treasury Notes, or in carrent found.

RITTERHOUSE, FANT & CO.,